

**23363. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 27 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34123. Sample nos. 2186-B, 2187-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 16, 1934, by Jim Molica, from Sodus, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23364. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 15 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34124. Sample no. 13716-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce on or about September 24, 1934, by J. C. Weatherton, of Chicago, Ill., from Fennville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23365. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 50 Bushels and 267 Bushels of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond, conditioned that deleterious substances be removed.** (F. & D. nos. 34125, 34357. Sample nos. 13735-B, 13736-B, and 19183-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead spray residue in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about September 29 and October 8, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 317 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 19 and 21, 1934, by L. A. Spencer, from South Haven, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by L. A. Spencer So. Haven, [or "Kibbie"] Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts that might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, the two cases having been consolidated, and William J. Ellis & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that the spray residue be removed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23366. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 60 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. & D. no. 34127. Sample no. 19193-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 23, 1934, by George Kerr, from St. Joseph, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Packed by Coloma Orchard Co., Coloma, Mich. \* \* \* Delicious."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23367. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 118 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34128. Sample no. 19184-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 118 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 20, 1934, by E. H. House, from Saugatuck, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "From Edwin H. House, Saugatuck, Mich., Wealthy."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23368. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 47 Bushels of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34129. Sample no. 13411-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 22, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 bushels of apples at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by Thomas S. Smith's Highland Orchard, from Walkerville, Mich., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Wealthy Grown and Packed at Smith's Highland Orchard, Walkerville, Mich."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, in amounts which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 13, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**23369. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 160 Bushels of Apples. Product adjudged adulterated. Released under bond conditioned that deleterious ingredients be removed. (F. & D. no. 34132. Sample no. 18309-B.)**

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead in amounts that might have rendered them injurious to health.

On or about September 27, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 160 bushels of apples at Pomona, Kans., alleging that the article had been transported in interstate commerce, on or about September 19, 1934, by A. D. Johnson, of Pomona, Kans., from Gravette, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.